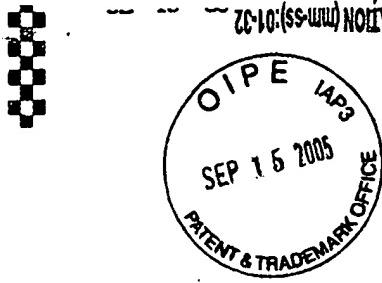


Do not enter. 9130105 *dc*
PAGE 24, RECEIVED AT 9/15/2005 4:25:40 AM [ESTATEM Daylight Time], SVR:DCS-CS011, DMS:2047, CSD:34040005, DURATION (MM:SS):01:32



Attorney Docket No.: 40296-0025

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of:

Cho et al.

Confirmation No.: 1058

Application No.: 10/608,103

Art Unit: 2812

Filed: June 30, 2003

Examiner: Jennifer M. Kennedy

For: METHOD FOR FORMING CAPACITOR OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.132

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I, Ho Jin Cho, being duly warned, hereby declare and say:

1. I am employed by Hynix Semiconductor Inc. My job title is Senior Member of Technical Staff. I am responsible for capacitor development.
2. I have a Ph.D. degree from Seoul National University. My *curriculum vitae* is attached.
3. I have reviewed the Office Action dated May 18, 2005 in the captioned application. I also have reviewed Kim et al. US 6,580,111 (reference 1), Park et al. 2002/0020869 (reference 2), and Halliyal et al. US 6,645,882 (reference 3).
4. I am informed that in assessing obviousness, the examiner can rely on more than one prior art reference. More specifically, I am informed that the teachings of a collection of references can be combined provided there is some suggestion or motivation to combine the references, and that there is a reasonable expectation of successfully combining the references in order to practice the claimed invention. The obviousness inquiry is made from the standpoint of a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains at the time the application in question was filed. In summary, claimed inventions are considered obvious only where the prior art provides the person having ordinary skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of successfully practicing the entirety of the claimed subject matter. If the prior art

Best Available Copy